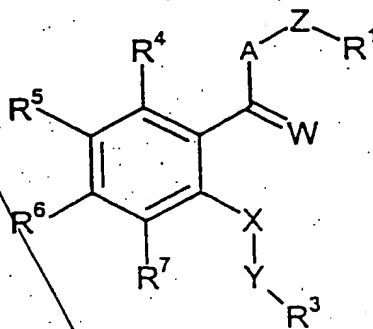


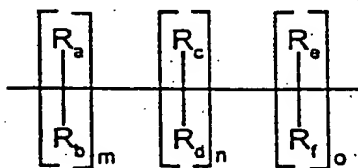
Claims

1. Compounds of general formula I



in which

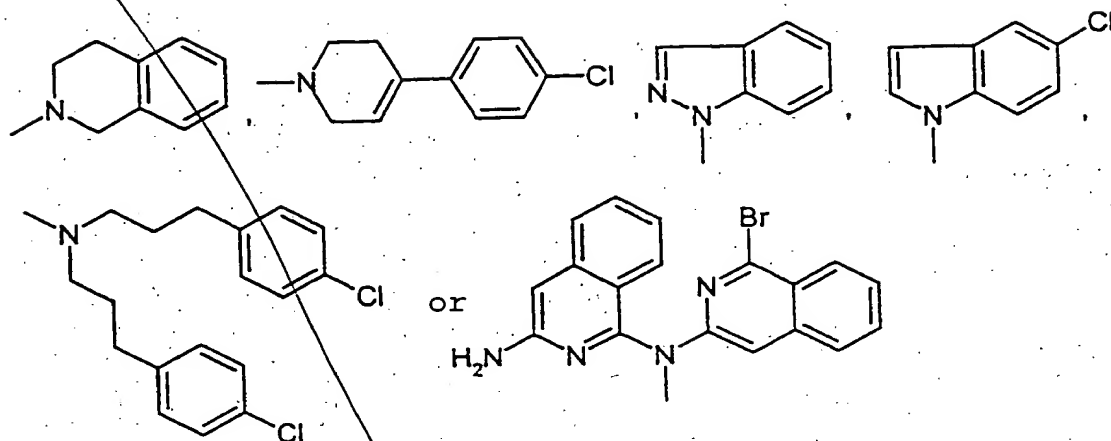
- A stands for the group $=NR^2$,
W stands for oxygen, sulfur, two hydrogen atoms or the group $=NR^8$,
Z stands for the group $=NR^{10}$ or $=N-$, $-N(R^{10})-(CH_2)_q-$, branched or unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or the group



or A, Z and R^1 together form the group

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Sub
A2



m, n and o stand for 0-3,
 q stands for 1-6,
 R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e, R_f, independently of one another, stand
 for hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or the group
 =NR¹⁰, and/or R_a and/or R_b can form a
 bond with R_c and/or R_d or R_c can form a
 bond with R_e and/or R_f, or up to two of
 radicals R_a-R_f can close a bridge with
 up to 3 C-atoms each to form R¹ or R²,
 X stands for the group =NR⁹ or =N-,
 Y stands for the group -(CH₂)_p,
 p stands for 1-4,
 R¹ stands for C₁₋₆ alkyl that is
 unsubstituted, or is optionally
 substituted in one or more places with
 halogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, in one or more
 places with halogen, or aryl or

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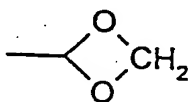
Sub
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heteroaryl that is substituted with C₁₋₆ alkoxy, with the exception of compounds in which aryl is bonded right in the =NR² group in the meaning of A, stands for hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl or forms a bridge with up to 3 ring members

R³

with R_a-R_f from Z or to form R₁, stands for monocyclic or bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy or hydroxy,

R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, and R⁷, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, or C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ carboxylalkyl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, or R⁵ and R⁶ together form the group



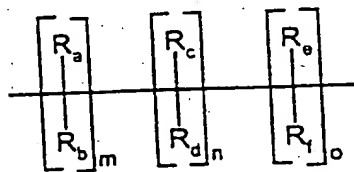
R⁸, R⁹, and R¹⁰, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, as well as their isomers and salts.

2. Compounds of general formula I, according to claim 1, in which

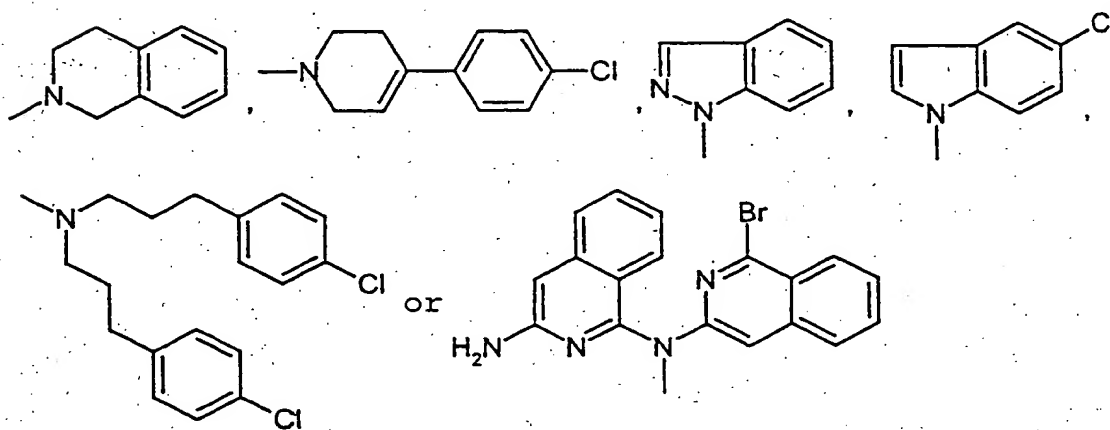
A

stands for the group =NR²,

- W stands for oxygen, sulfur, two hydrogen atoms or the group $=NR^8$,
- Z stands for the group $=NR^{10}$, $=N-$ or $-N(R^{10})-(CH_2)_q-$, branched or unbranched C_{1-6} alkyl or the group

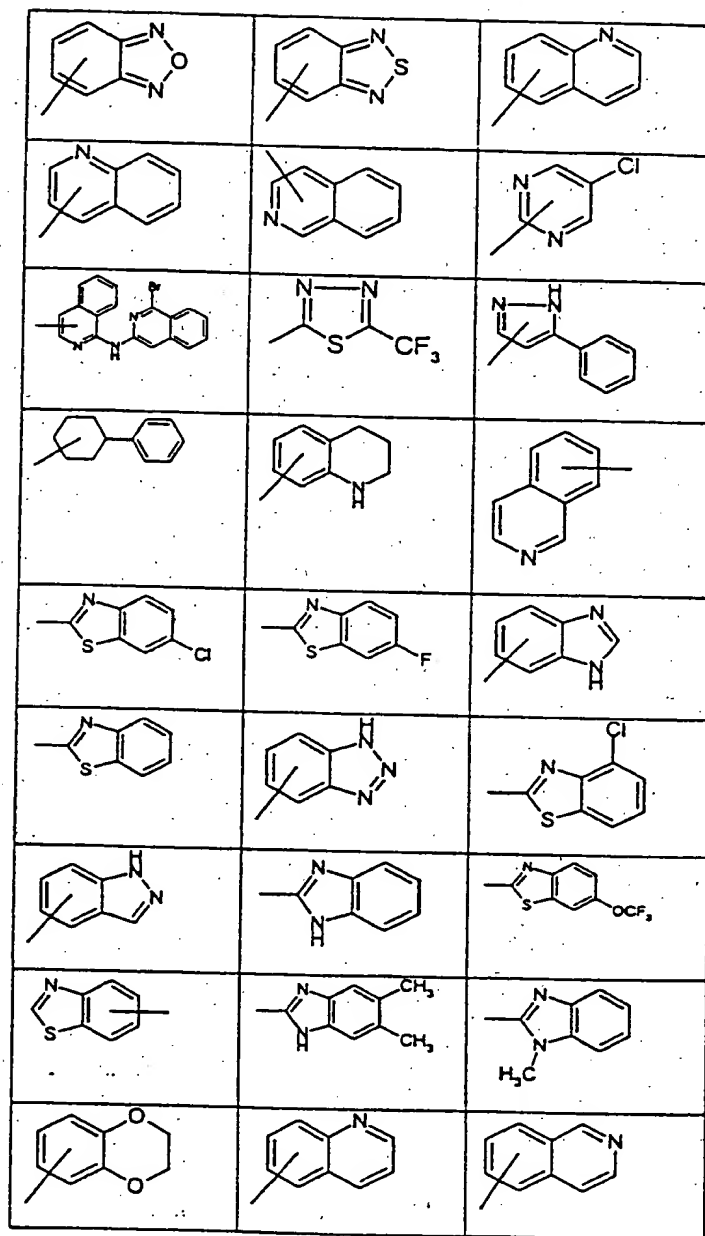


or A, Z and R^1 together form the group

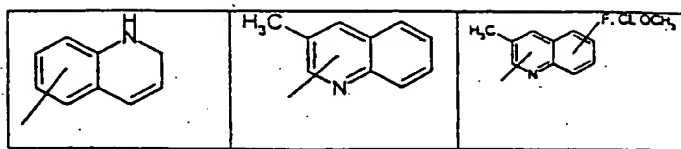


m, n, and o stand for 0-3,
 q stands for 1-6,
 R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e and R_f, independently of one another, stand
 for hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or the group
 =NR¹⁰,
 X stands for the group =NR⁹ or =N-,
 Y stands for the group -(CH₂)_p,
 p stands for 1-4,
 R¹ stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-
 2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl,
 thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl,
 naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,
 benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole, 6,7-dimethoxy-
 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for
 phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in
 one or more places with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-
 C₄ alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or
 trifluoromethyl, or for the group

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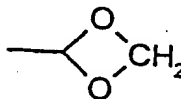


whereby phenyl, substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the $=NR^2$ group in the meaning of A

R^2 stands for hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl or forms a bridge with up to 3 ring members with R_a-R_f from Z or to form R_1 ,

R^3 stands for monocyclic or bicyclic aryl or monocyclic or bicyclic heteroaryl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy or hydroxy,

R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen or C_{1-6} alkoxy or C_{1-6} alkyl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, or R^5 and R^6 together form the group

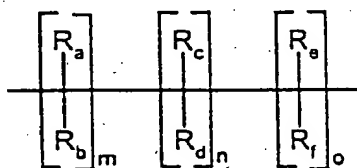


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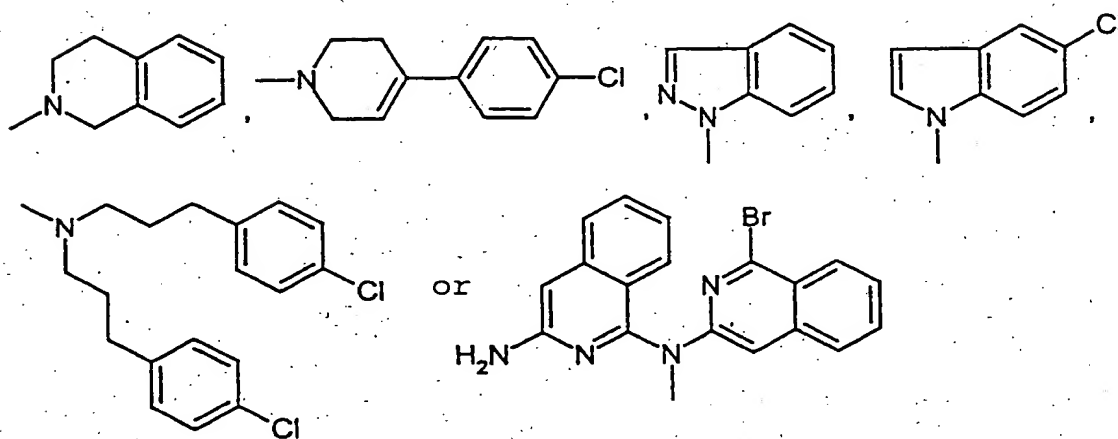
R^8 , R^9 and R^{10} , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, as well as their isomers and salts.

3. Compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 and 2, in which

- A stands for the group $=NR^2$,
 W stands for oxygen, sulfur or two hydrogen atoms,
 Z stands for the group $=NR^{10}$, $=N$, $-N(R^{10})-$ $(CH_2)_q-$ or the group

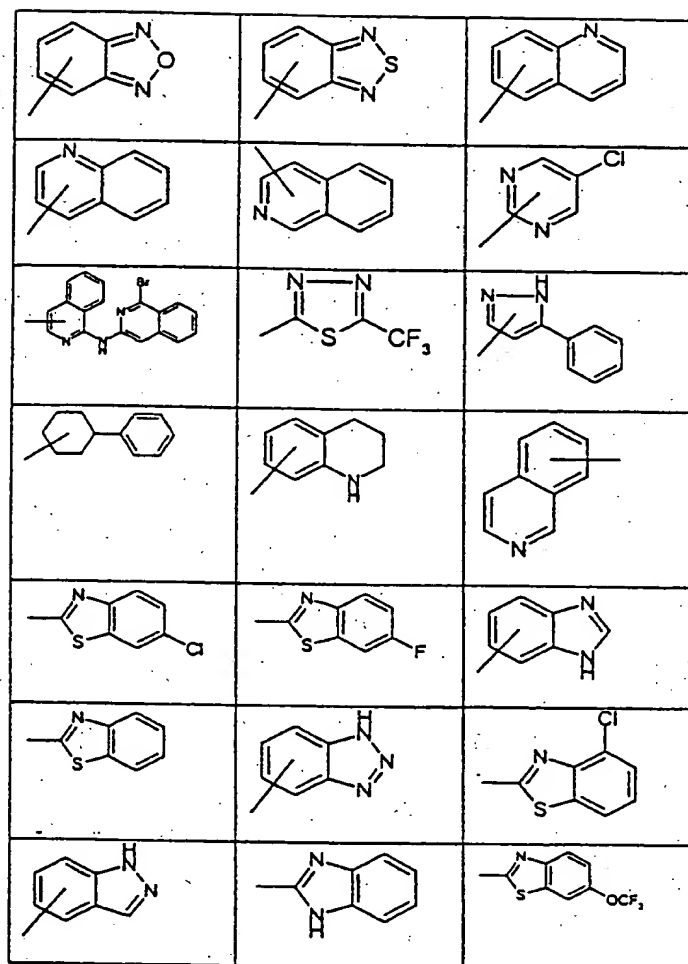


or A, Z and R^1 together form the group

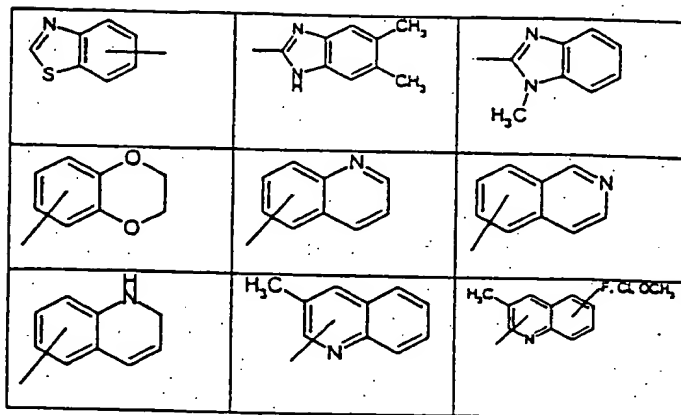


m, n and o stand for 0-3,
 q stands for 1-6,
 R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e, R_f, independently of one another, stand
 for hydrogen or methyl or the group
 =NR¹⁰,
 X stands for the group =NR⁹ or =N-,
 Y stands for the group -CH₂-,
 R¹ stands for phenyl, pyridyl, p-
 chlorophenyl, p-methylphenyl, p-
 methoxyphenyl, 5-chloro-2,3-
 dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl,
 thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl,
 naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,
 benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole, 6,7-dimethoxy-
 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, or for
 phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in
 one or more places with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-
 C₄ alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen,
 trifluoromethyl, or for the group

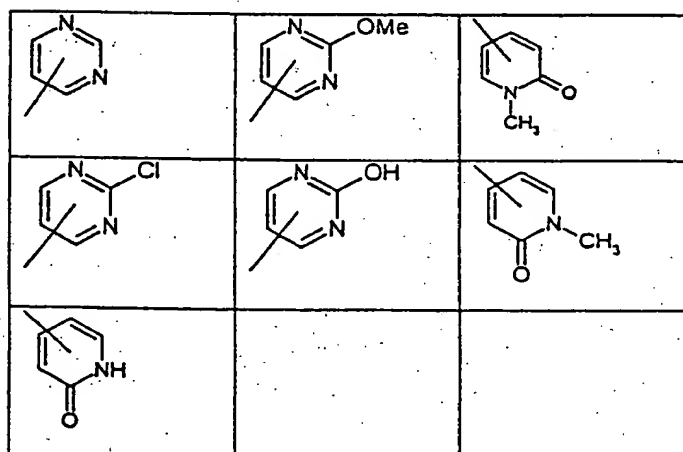
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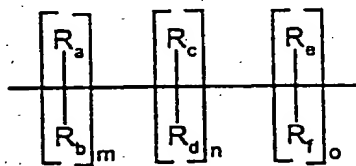
whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the $=NR^2$ group in the meaning of A, R^2 stands for hydrogen or methyl, R^3 stands for pyridyl, or phenyl, or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted by hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or for the group



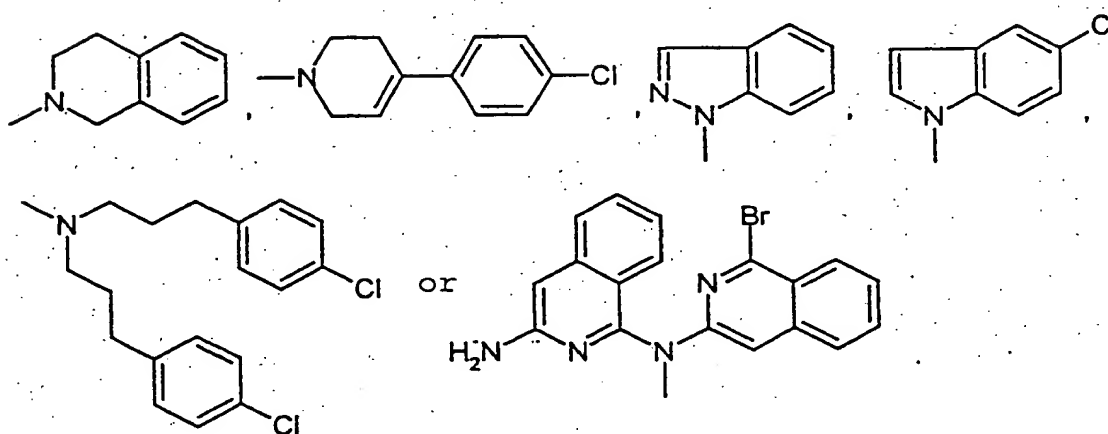
R^5 and R^6 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl,
 R^4 and R^7 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen,
 R^9 stands for hydrogen,
 R^{10} stands for hydrogen or methyl,
 as well as their isomers and salts.

4. Compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 to 3, in which

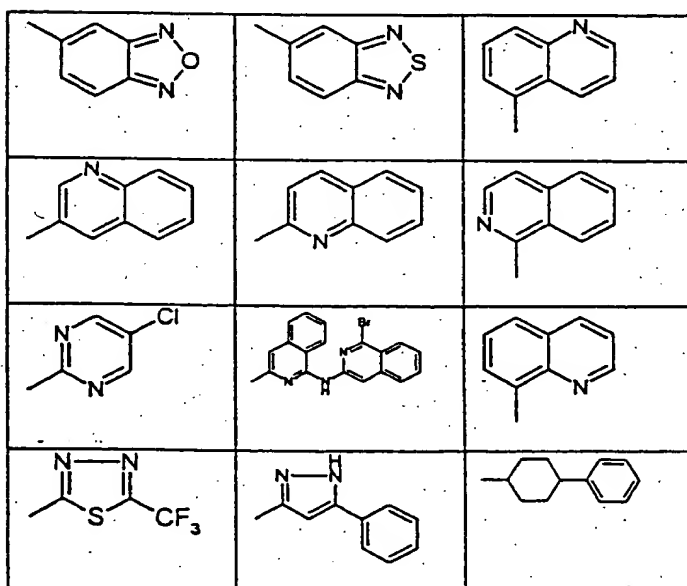
A stands for the group $=NR^2$,
 W stands for oxygen,
 Z stands for the group $=NR^{10}$, $=N-$, $-N(R^{10})-$, $(CH_2)_q-$ or the group

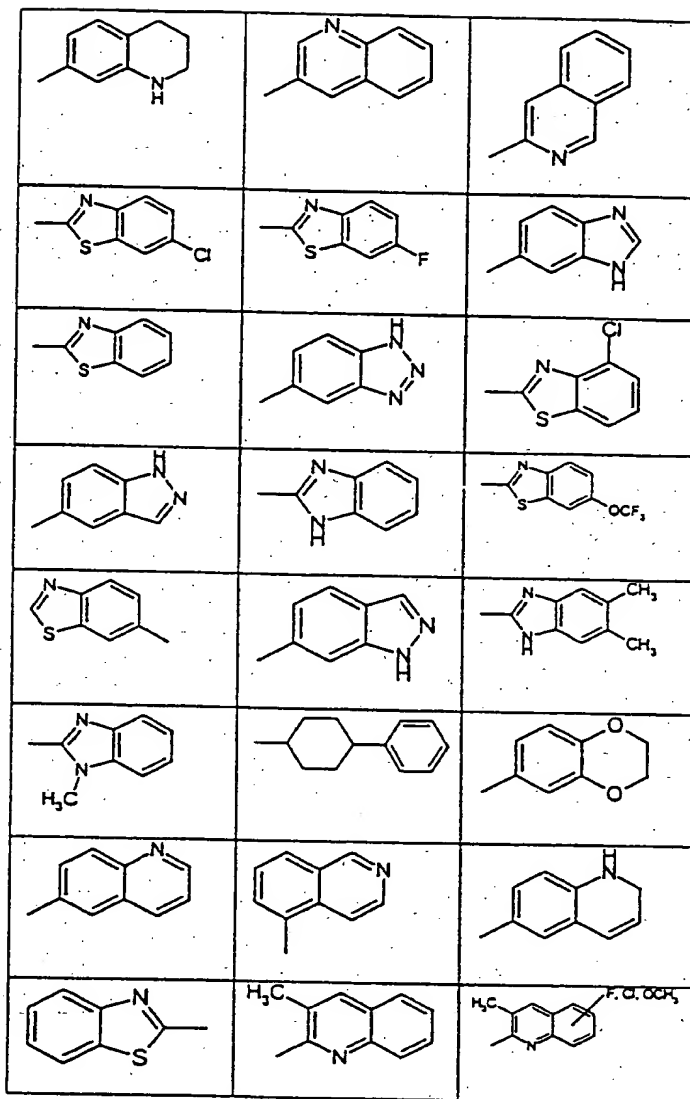


or A , Z and R^1 together form the group



m, n and o stand for 0-3,
q stands for 1-6,
 $R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e, R_f$, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or methyl or the group $=NR^{10}$,
X stands for the group $=NR^9$ or $=N-$,
Y stands for the group $-CH_2-$,
 R^1 stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl, thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole or 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for a phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in one more places with C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or trifluoromethyl, or for the group





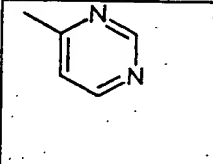
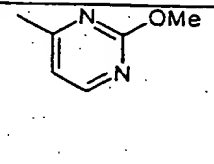
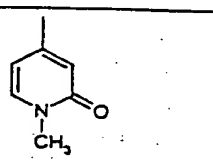
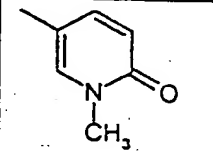
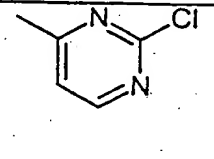
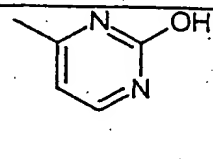
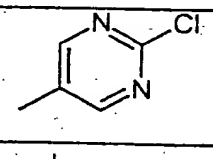
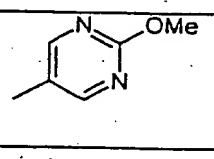
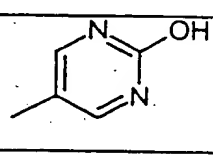
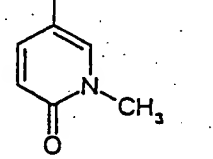
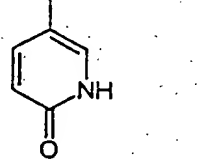
whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the $=NR^2$ group in the meaning of A, R^2 stands for hydrogen or methyl,

R^2

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R³

stands for pyridyl or for phenyl,
 pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl
 that is substituted in one or more
 places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or
 methoxy, or for the group

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R^4 and R^7 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen and halogen,

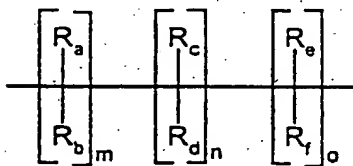
R¹⁰ stands for hydrogen or methyl,

as well as their isomers and salts.

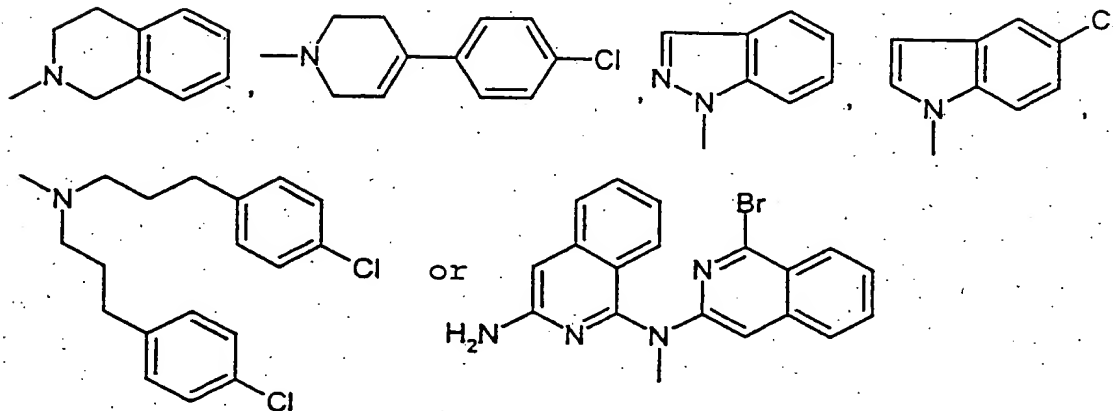
5. Compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 to 3, in which

W stands for sulfur,

Z stands for the group $=NR^{10}$, $=N-$, $-N(R^{10})-$
 $(CH_2)_a-$ or the group

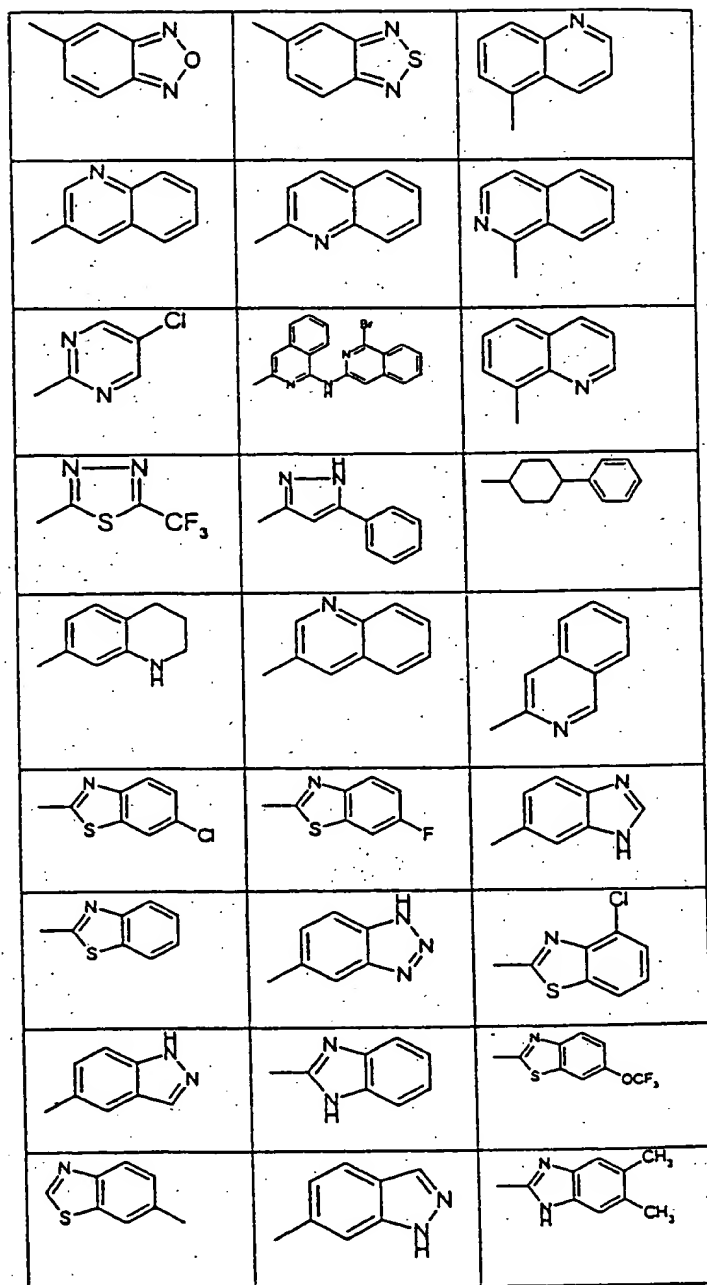


or A, Z and R¹ together form the group

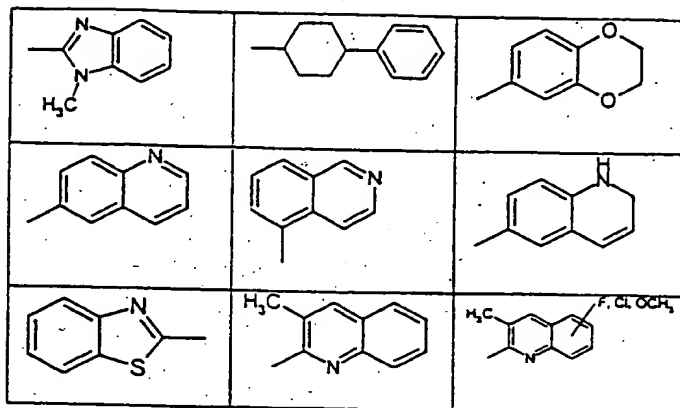


m, n and o stand for 0-3,
 q stands for 1-6,
 R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e, R_f, independently of one another, stand
 for hydrogen or methyl or the group
 =NR¹⁰,
 X stands for the group =NR⁹ or =N-,
 Y stands for the group -CH₂-,
 R¹ stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-
 2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl,
 thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl,
 naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl,
 benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole or 6,7-dimethoxy-
 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for
 phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in
 one or more places with C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-
 C₄ alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or
 trifluoromethyl, or for the group

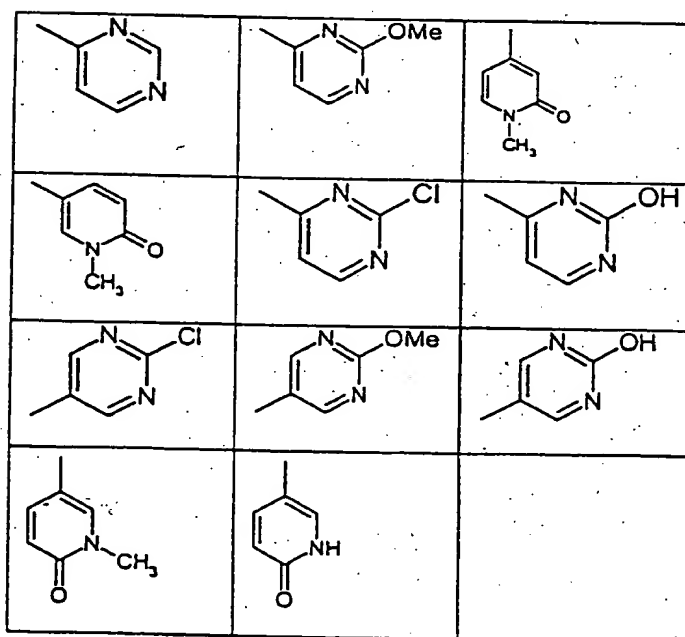
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R²R³

whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the =NR² group in the meaning of A, stands for hydrogen or methyl, stands for pyridyl or for phenyl, pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted in one or more places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or for the group



R^5 and R^6 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl,

R^4 and R^7 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen and halogen,

R^9 stands for hydrogen,

R^{10} stands for hydrogen or methyl,

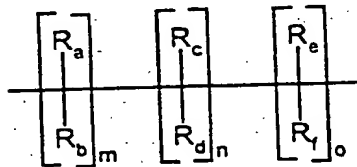
as well as their isomers and salts.

6. Compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 to 3, in which

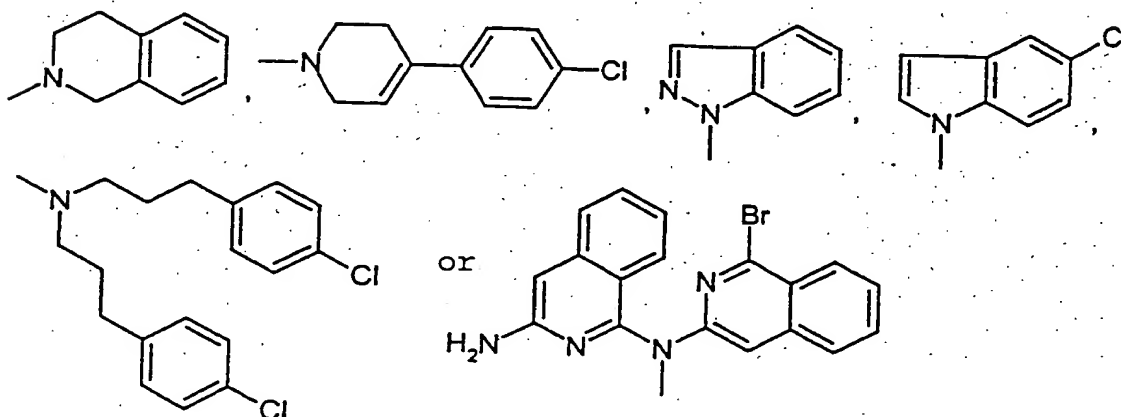
A stands for the group $=NR^2$,

W stands for two hydrogen atoms,

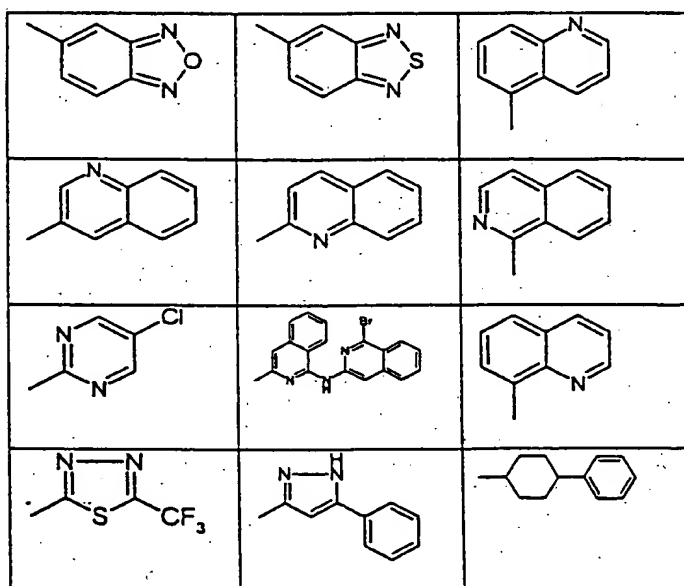
Z stands for the group $=NR^{10}$, $=N-$, $-N(R^{10})-$, $(CH_2)_q-$ or the group

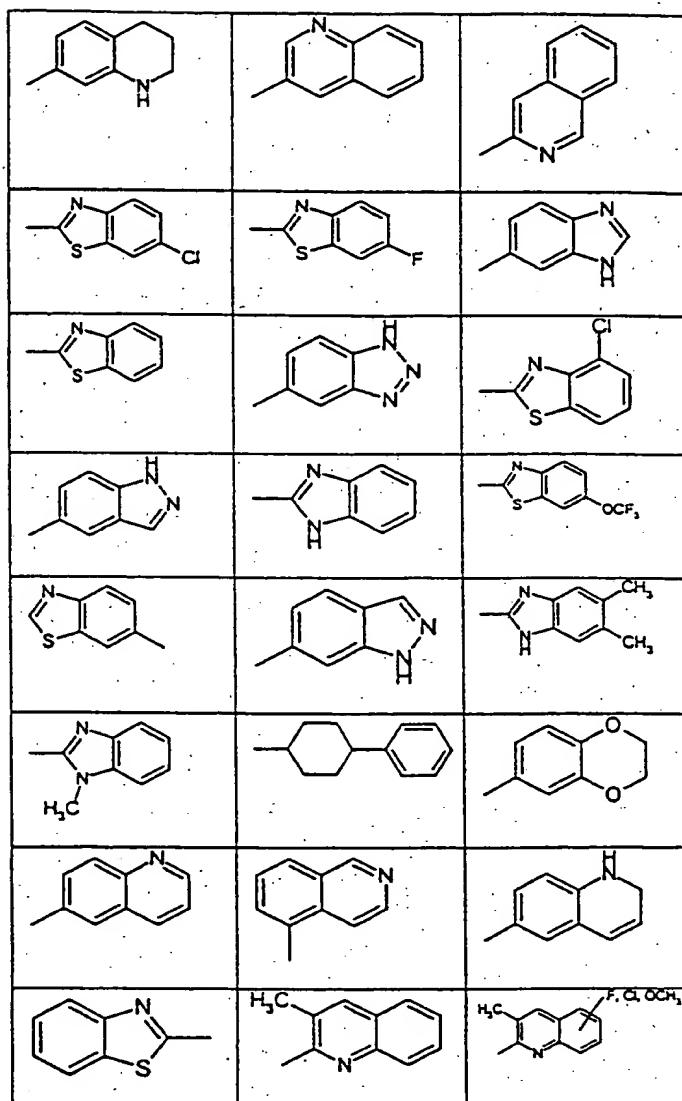


or A, Z, and R^1 together form the group



m, n and o stand for 0-3,
 q stands for 1-6,
 $R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e, R_f$, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or methyl or the group $=NR^{10}$,
 X stands for the group $=NR^9$ or $=N-$,
 Y stands for the group $-CH_2-$,
 R^1 stands for phenyl, pyridyl, 5-chloro-2,3-dihydroindenyl, 2,3-dihydroindenyl, thienyl, 6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl, naphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, benzo-1,2,5-oxadiazole or 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl or for a phenyl or pyridyl that is substituted in one or more places with C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, hydroxy, halogen, or trifluoromethyl, or for the group

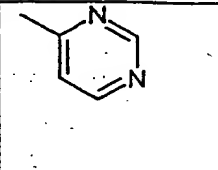
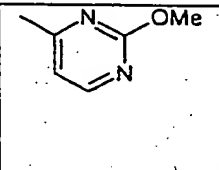
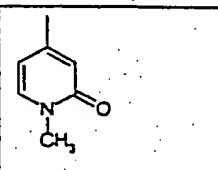
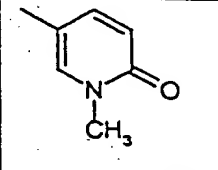
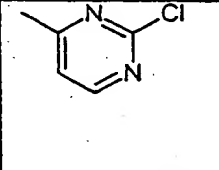
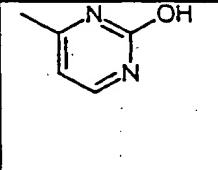
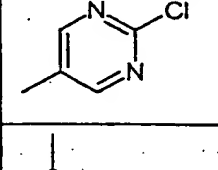
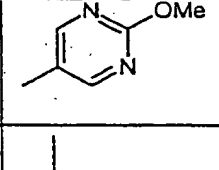
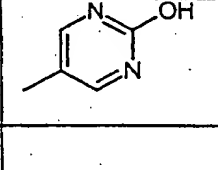
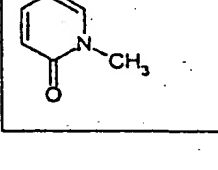
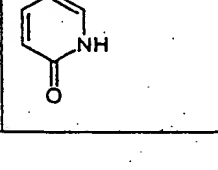




whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the $=NR^2$ group in the meaning of A,
 R^2 stands for hydrogen or methyl,

R^3

stands for pyridyl or for phenyl,
 pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl
 that is substituted in one or more
 places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or
 methoxy, or for the group

 R^4 and R^7 ,

independently of one another, stand for
 hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or
 trifluoromethyl,

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R⁵ and R⁶, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen and halogen,
R⁹ stands for hydrogen,
R¹⁰ stands for hydrogen or methyl,
as well as their isomers and salts.

Sub A3
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7. Use of the compounds of general formula I, according to claims 1 to 6, for the production of a pharmaceutical agent for the treatment of tumors, psoriasis, arthritis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, hemangioma, angiofibroma, eye diseases, such as diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, renal diseases, such as glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosis, thrombic microangiopathic syndrome, transplant rejections and glomerulopathy, fibrotic diseases, such as cirrhosis of the liver, mesangial-cell-proliferative diseases, arteriosclerosis, injuries to the nerve tissue, and for inhibiting the reocclusion of vessels after balloon catheter treatment, in vascular prosthetics or after mechanical devices are used to keep vessels open, such as, e.g., stents.

8. Pharmaceutical agent that contains at least one compound according to claims 1 to 6.

9. Pharmaceutical agent according to claim 8 for the treatment of tumors, psoriasis, arthritis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, hemangioma, angiofibroma, eye diseases, such as diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, renal diseases, such as glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosis, thrombic microangiopathic syndrome, transplant rejections and glomerulopathy, fibrotic diseases, such as

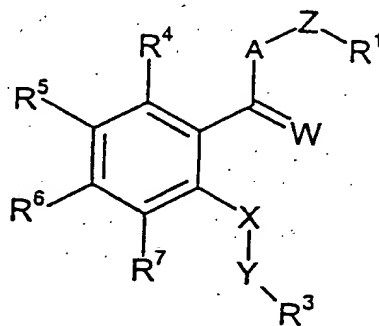
Sub A3
cirrhosis of the liver, mesangial-cell-proliferative diseases, arteriosclerosis, injuries to the nerve tissue, and for inhibiting the reocclusion of vessels after balloon catheter treatment, in vascular prosthetics or after mechanical devices are used to keep vessels open, such as, e.g., stents.

10. Compounds according to claims 1 to 6 and pharmaceutical agents according to claims 6 and 8 with suitable formulations and vehicles.

Sub A4
11. Use of the compounds of formula I according to claims 1 to 6 as inhibitors of tyrosine kinases KDR and FLT.

12. Use of the compounds of general formula I according to claims 1 to 6 in the form of a pharmaceutical preparation for enteral, parenteral and oral administration.

13. Isatoic acid derivatives of general formula V



V,

in which R³-R⁷, X, Y and W have the meanings that are described in general formula I and in which A stands for the group =NR² or

oxygen, and Z and R¹ together form a =C=O group that is bonded to X, as well as their isomers and salts, as intermediate products for the production of the compounds of general formula I according to the invention.

14. Compounds of general formula V, in which

A and W	stand for oxygen,
Z and R ¹	together form a =C=O group that is bonded to X,
X	stands for the group =NR ⁹ or =N-,
Y	stands for the group -CH ₂ -,
R ³	stands for pyridyl, or phenyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted by hydroxy, bromine, methyl or methoxy,
R ⁵ and R ⁶	stand for hydrogen, halogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl,
R ⁴ and R ⁷	stand for hydrogen,
R ⁹	stands for hydrogen,

as well as their isomers and salts, as intermediate products for the production of compounds of general formula I.

15. Compounds of general formula V according to claims 13 and 14 for the production of a pharmaceutical agent for the treatment of tumors, psoriasis, arthritis, such as rheumatoid arthritis, hemangioma, angiofibroma, eye diseases, such as diabetic retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, renal diseases, such as glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosis, thrombic microangiopathic syndrome, transplant

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rejections and glomerulopathy, fibrotic diseases, such as cirrhosis of the liver, mesangial-cell-proliferative diseases, arteriosclerosis, injuries to the nerve tissue, and for inhibiting the reocclusion of vessels after balloon catheter treatment, in vascular prosthetics or after mechanical devices are used to keep vessels open, such as, e.g., stents.

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